

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 19, 1914

NUMBER 25

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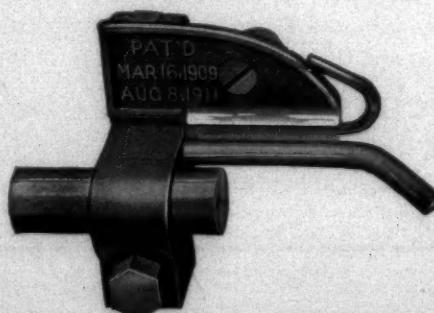
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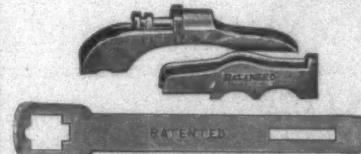
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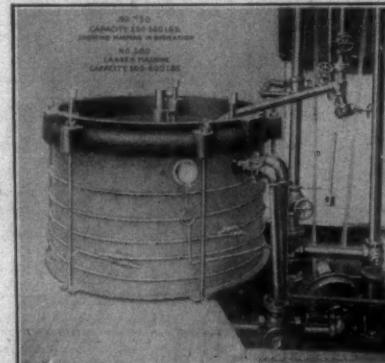
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 19, 1914

NUMBER 25

Knitting and Sewing Machines in China

There has been an immense increase in the imports of sewing, knitting, and embroidering machines in China in the past three years, the increased imports in this line representing more advancement in trade than any other line of machinery. The Chinese customs returns include the imports of all these several lines of machines in one item. The total imports of such machines in 1912 were valued at \$963,398 gold as compared with \$294,829 in 1911, \$149,297 in 1910, and \$132,326 in 1909. Imports during the current year, according to the incomplete figures now available, will fall somewhat below those for 1912, but still show the generally increased volume of trade which last year's figures indicate. As has been indicated in these reports heretofore the imports of knitting machinery for small knitting factories all over China, especially in South China, have been large. There is also a similar increase in imports of sewing machines. As heretofore the great mass of the business is in cheap machines, a large share being in hand machines. There is also a large increasing trade in all lines of special sewing machines such as are used by knitting factories, shoemakers, tailors, sailmakers, and in similar callings. The trade in such machines has increased to such a point that a large American concern manufacturing them is opening a branch house in Hongkong and will carry a large stock of such machines here.

Of the sewing-machine and knitting-machine trade generally, Hongkong handles direct considerably over one-third of the total imports into China, the United States and Great Britain sending direct a little less than one-third each with the advantage resting with the United States. The machines handled in Honkong are largely American with some German competition in very cheap machines. A large portion of machines accredited to Great Britain are from the Continent. In recent years Japan has commenced to sell cheap sewing machines in China and it has increased its trade in the north materially in the past two years. American machines are usually sold through branch houses of the larger American manufacturers, while most of the machines from Germany and Great Britain are sold

through import commission houses. The American organization is one of the most complete of its sort operating in China. It is reaching the immensely larger portion of the high-class trade.

The growth of the knitted-goods industry in Japan, of which the city of Osaka is the headquarters, dates only back to 1903. At that time comparatively little attention was given to the manufacture of knit goods, the amount of machinery purchased through Kobe amounting only to \$877. Four years later there were purchased for knit-goods man-

Hosiery is made entirely by hand through import commission houses. Firms in Osaka provide these and the material, and the work is done at home and is paid for as piecework. These machines are of Japanese make, a somewhat different style being at Nagoya to that employed at Osaka. They sell at the following prices: Osaka style hosiery heel-knitting machine, \$6.50 for 60 needles up to \$8.25 for 200 needles; Osaka round elastic knitting machine, \$20.25 for 30 needles up to \$27 for 100 needles; finishing roller machine, \$8.50 to \$11.25; flyers socket machine, \$18.25 for 60 needles

age cost 30 cents, gassed cotton yarn, per dozen pairs; 117 or 138 drums, average cost \$1, silk yarn (wild), per dozen pairs.

Cost of dyeing yarn.—Silket and gassed cotton yarn, \$50 to \$80 per 9,9379 pounds (black color is most expensive); silk yarn (wild), \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 9,9379 pounds; black color, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 9,9379 pounds.

Market prices of yarns at Osaka.—\$3.60, silket yarn, per 9,9379 pounds; \$19, silk yarn (wild), per 8,2817 pounds; \$2.90 to \$3.25, gassed cotton yarn, per 9,9379 pounds.

Output per day.—Average striped pattern, 1 1-2 or 2 dozen; average plain, 3 or 3 1-2 dozen. Work done by 3 women and 1 workman.

Samples of the work done by hosiery makers under the above conditions are being forwarded, and upon receipt will be loaned by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Cotton Consumed During January.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during January amounted to 540,874 running bales, including 14,954 bales of foreign cotton and 23,735 bales of linters, compared with 533,743 bales in January last year, the census bureau announced today.

Cotton in manufacturing establishments January 31 was 1,851,496 bales, including 50,594 bales of foreign cotton and 87,081 bales of linters compared with 1,912,993 bales on January 31 last year, and in independent warehouses, 2,970,149 bales, including 2,362 bales of foreign cotton and 49,519 bales of linters, compared with 2,657,048 bales of last year.

Imports were 19,624 equivalent 500 pound bales, compared with 52,022 bales in January last year.

Exports were 1,052,198 running Cotton consumed on cotton growth states amounted to 277,994 bales, compared with 271,504 bales last year; in all other states 262,880 bales compared with 262,239 bales last year.

Cotton on hand January 31 in manufacturing establishments was distributed as follows: In cotton growing States 929,408 bales compared with 917,712 bales last year; in all other States 922,088 bales compared with 995,281 bales last year.



Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

ufacturers in this consular district up to \$23 for 200 needles. supplies to the value of \$37,004. The number of working days in which, however, dropped in 1908 to the year were 313 and the number of working hours in a day were 11. \$19,605.

The United States made no sales until 1905, when goods valued at \$409 were disposed of; the following year sales were increased to \$6,477, and in 1907 to \$8,292, but in 1908 they dropped to \$2,701, the following is the rate of wages paid to hosiery makers, the lower rate being for the cheaper class of goods and the higher rate for the more expensive:

Wages per dozen.—Average striped pattern, 25 to 35 cents; average plain, 17 1-2 to 20 cents, sewing heel and toe parts, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 cents; sewing top part, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 cents; sewing foot and leg parts and finishing, 12 1-2 to 25 cents.

Daily wages.—When not employed on piecework, woman, 7 1-2 to 17 1-2 cents; man, 25 to 40 cents. Cost of material.—212 drums, average cost 37 1-2 cents, silket yarn, per dozen pairs; 254.40 drums, aver-

Cotton Combing

The process in the production of fine cotton yarns known as "combing" does not receive the attention its importance merits. It must be understood that the introduction of the cotton comber as part of a spinning-mill plant is a very serious item in the cost of production. In addition to first cost, power absorption, and running repairs, this machine is responsible for the rejection as waste of approximately one-fifth of the material fed to it. Moreover, to place cotton in convenient form for combing it is usually necessary to lay down at least two auxiliary machines for every six combers. The card produces a sliver which is often 30 per cent lighter than the sliver delivered from the comber, and a card sliver is certainly quite as uniform in weight yard by yard as a comber sliver. Hence, as a result of combing, no progress is made in uniformity, and there is actual retrogression as regards attenuation. To justify its use in spite of these drawbacks, the comber must possess very material advantages. Most practical men readily admit this, yet many of them seem to be quite oblivious of the fact that inefficiency or slight irregularities may turn these machines into a power for evil. Possibly this is accounted for by the fact that in the cotton comber the more serious faults are not readily apparent either at the point of formation or subsequently; and owing to its intricacy, derangement in the machine defies immediate preception and remedy.

There can be no doubt that these features furnish some explanation of the dangerous tendency for those in charge to treat the cotton comber as almost incapable of faulty work. Faults must be anticipated, especially as help is not forthcoming from the operatives, who are women. Female labor is employed because the comber is easy of operation, though the underlying principles of the machine are more abstruse than in others of the industry having skilled male operatives.

Objects of Combing.—The purpose of the comber is primarily the extraction of all fibres below a certain length. The elimination of

short fibres has a twofold benefit on the finished yarn. In the first place a yarn that is composed of long fibres is stronger and smoother than one made up of shorter ones, or of a mixture of staples of various lengths. The superior strength accrues from the fact that more use is made of the resistance to breaking which can be offered by the fibre itself. An inferior-stapled yarn depends almost solely, for its tensile strength, on the clinging or interlocking property of the fibres due to the natural convolutions, which property, of course, is made more useful by twisting. The high degree of smoothness resulting from the employment of long-stapled cotton will be apparent when it is considered that the shorter staples provide many more projecting ends, which are made all the more prominent by the increased twist necessary to attain the requisite strength.

The second advantage derived from the rejection of short fibres is still more important. It naturally follows that there is uniformity in the staple of the combed sliver to a greater or less degree, according to the length of fibre extracted. Uniformity in staple allows of precise roller setting, which conduces to more satisfactory drafting, thus minimising thick and thin places.

The next attainment of the comber, ranked according to its importance, is parallelisation. No other machine is so efficient in accomplishing this object. The action of the cylinder needles and top comb is such that a permanent set is given to the fibres. This permanency is not found when, for parallelisation, reliance is placed solely on the simple pulling action of drawing rollers. The parallel disposition of the combed fibres is evidenced by increased lustre in the material throughout the whole of the succeeding processes. There is also a great reduction in tenters' waste and clearer strips through licking at the rollers being almost entirely absent. This favorably affects the production of the draw-frames and fly-frames, whilst the resulting yarn is lustrous, solid, and level.

The remaining object of combing

is more or less incidental, and decreases in importance as the flat card increases in efficiency. The object referred to is the removal of nep, sand, broken leaf, seed particles, etc. Very little fine impurity left by the card is allowed to pass through the comber. It is worthy of note that such as do emerge from the detaching roller are shaken out by the puff of the web in the front sliver tins.

Variation in the Hank or Counts of the Combed Sliver.—The opinion is sometimes expressed that the comber and its auxiliary machines are evener agents by virtue of the doubling and attenuating at the sliver lap machine, ribbon lap machine (or draw-frame), and at the comber itself. In support of this it is cited that the sliver lap machine doubles sixteen to eighteen slivers into one sheet, that the ribbon lap machine (where the draw-frame is not used) forms six laps at the back into one at the front, and the comber itself converts eight laps into a single sliver. Thus a card sliver half the requisite thickness fed to the sliver lap machine would, assuming all others to be correct, affect the combed sliver to the extent of only $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{17}$ (say) $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$ of its thickness.

This cannot be confuted, but the idea that the comber and its subsidiaries are conducive to uniformity must be dispelled. The object of the doubling at the preparatory machines is to present a lap through the nippers of the comber, which, as nearly as possible, is of uniform thickness. This promotes consistent work in waste extraction, since a less percentage is taken from thick than from thin places in the lap. Also the tendency of the machine to deliver a non-uniform sliver to the table is neutralised to some extent; but it must be apparent that the effect of most of the doubling in producing uniformity can only be slight when it precedes the point at which the actual variation is created—namely, the combing process. Variation is a natural consequence of a comber's correct operation. The quantities of short fibre in equal lengths of the creel lap differ no matter what care be taken

in the arrangement of mixings, and these varying quantities are directly reflected in the percentage of waste, and inversely in the weight of sliver delivered. In this connection it would be interesting to compare the cotton card and comber as waste extractors. Suppose a length of wasty scutcher lap be fed to a card. The wire surfaces of the machine fill rapidly, and until they receive the next stripping, the waste extracted will fall short of the correct amounts. Conversely, for half an hour or so after stripping the sliver is lighter, due to carding with clean wire. The comber has no such defect, and this is due to the immediate removal of the inferior fibres from the cylinder and top comb needles to the back of the machine, where they can have no effect on the amount of waste extracted at the next nip.

Under the head of the comber's accomplishments the longitudinal arrangement of the fibres as they leave the machine remains to be discussed. The statement that the regular disposition, as arranged by the attaching mechanism, is an aid to strength cannot be regarded as comprehensive. The position acquired by the fibres before combing, though left largely to chance, allows of good drafting, since, due to the continued drafting and superimposition, every transverse section presents a fairly uniform resistance to tearing. This cannot be said of a sliver from a Heitmann comber; the short overlap constitutes a weakness. In this respect the Nasmith comber is superior, since the long overlap piecing gives to the sliver an approximately uniform tearing strength. Hence the comber does not improve the location of the fibres longitudinally unless there is a long overlap or piecing.

The Preparation of Cotton for Combing.—For single combing there are two distinct methods of preparation:

- I. (a) The card sliver is passed through one head of drawing.
- (b) Seventeen or eighteen ends (usually) are combined to form a lap at the sliver lap machine.

(Continued on Page 8).

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This flash-light photograph, taken in one of the Clinchfield Mines in Southwestern Virginia, shows the third step in the mining of coal by modern methods. The seam was first undercut by an electric mining machine, then holes were drilled and light charges of powder touched off. Now, the smoke has cleared away through the ventilation chambers and the miners are engaged in picking down the coal and preparing it for loading into the mine cars.

These miners are 150 feet below the surface of the earth, a

mile or more from the nearest mine opening and five or six miles from their homes. Mining coal is hazardous work and the inducement is good wages. Good men can earn from \$6.00 to \$10.00 a day. Every known safeguard has been provided for their protection while underground. The company has erected neat and attractive homes, good schools and churches and places of amusement for their improvement and contentment. A vast expenditure is necessary to maintain a community of 15,000 people in this manner.

Adv.

Cotton Novelties Can Be Made in This Country.

The impression that a number of novelty cloths which are made abroad cannot be made in this country is said to be an erroneous one which should be contradicted. It is quite true that a number of cloths are not being produced in this country for the reason that the mills are not willing to make the changes in machinery necessary to produce them.

As far as the finishing is concerned, one prominent finisher said: "The statement frequently heard that certain novelty fabrics cannot be finished in this country is certainly incorrect. I will go on record as stating that there are no cloths which are being finished in England today which we cannot finish in this country. Take duvetyn, for example. These goods are being finished here by at least two prominent finishers. One of them has all the business he can take care of on this class of goods. It is simply a question of having the requisite ma-

chinery and of napping and shearing. Practically all the foreign novelty cloths can, I believe, be made and finished here in this country. It is quite true that finishers generally do not like to go to the trouble of rigging up to turn out these novelty goods. But that is no reason why they cannot be converted here in this country."

Some time ago, when ratines first came into prominence, statements were made through the trade that they could not be manufactured in this country, but now are being produced by any number of American mills both in the East and South. Other mills have gone a step further and combined ratines and crepes, ratines and voiles, and other fabrics.

The same is true in a general way in the case of duvetyn. It was stated that this cloth could not be made in this country, and even now it is said in some quarters that it cannot be finished by the leading American finishing concerns. As a matter of fact, it is being made and finished properly in this country.

When the next foreign novelty statements that goods cannot be made in this country should make comes into prominence, one of the first arguments that will be used to sell it will be undoubtedly a statement that the cloth cannot be made in this country.

There are a number of lines of swivel figured goods which are finding ready sale for the spring at excellent prices in the retail stores. These goods could be made in this country, but there are few mills which have the machinery to turn them out.

The same thing, to a certain degree, is true in the case of jacquards. When jacquards are popular, the looms which can make this class of goods are quickly sold up months ahead. There are not enough of them to go around.

A converter recently called attention to a foreign cloth of a novelty character which was being sold in one of the uptown stores at 95 cents. This fabric was submitted to an Eastern mill, and it was found that it could be made in this country low enough to sell at 45 cents a yard. Buyers who hear

statements that goods cannot be made in this country should make investigation, and they will either find that they can be made in this country and are being offered here or that mills do not care to produce them in small quantities.—Daily Trade Record.

What is Success.

The following answer to the question, "What is Success?" received a prize of \$250:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by improved poppy, a perfect poem or rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of the earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory was a benediction."—Ex.

Matching Samples

In these days when the trade is demanding increased severity in its tests for fastness, and when new commercial dyes are of weekly occurrence, the ordinary dyer experiences great difficulty in keeping abreast of the industry and in adopting those colors which possess the greatest stability coupled with the minimum cost.

The active competition existing among the various dyestuff manufacturers results in the constant production of new products and processes to replace those in common use, and while many of these possess properties peculiar to themselves, others are simply substitutes for those in the market having easier or cheaper methods of application to commend them to the user. It is essential that the successful dyer be thoroughly acquainted with their novelties in order that he may obtain the best results possible.

The average dyer has little time, insufficient equipment and a lack of training to enable him to make the numerous tests necessary to reach a proper and correct conclusion. Should he therefore submit his problems to the manufacturers of dyestuffs, and can he depend upon the results submitted by them?

It should be remembered that the dyestuff houses are not elemosinary institutions, but that they are commercial organizations founded principally for the production of profits, and that, naturally, a selfish idea underlies their actions. Their first object is to sell their wares, and the more reliable firms recognize that this can be accomplished by two methods. First by presenting their own products to the greatest advantage and second by being of such service to their customers as to excite their confidence and trust.

No reputable concern will mislead the dyer by making untrue and unwarranted reports upon his competitors goods, but will endeavor by every fair and honorable means to impress upon him the advantages and superior qualities of his own products. This is of course justifiable and such statements should receive the careful unbiased consideration of the dyer.

Aside from this, the manufacturers of dyestuffs, or their representatives, are always willing to lend their aid in mill problems outside the field of the dyes themselves, where there can be ulterior motive other than the good will of the inquirer.

The question naturally arises: what problems can the dyer submit to them and how far can the reports be considered dependable?

The facilities for testing in the dyestuff laboratories cannot be questioned. Every large dealer in dyes has a thoroughly equipped dye laboratory, costing very considerable amounts of money, and contains every apparatus necessary for the delicate testing of samples, and the duplication of the dyehouse conditions. Every operation of cleansing, dyeing, sizing, finishing, bleaching and printing can be exactly obtained and the results thus produced may be applied to the larger mill

conditions without fear of divergence of results. Many of the machines thus employed have been designed for this particular purpose and are the results of extended investigations and experiments so that their accuracy has been thoroughly established.

The chemist and dye-testers in these laboratories are experienced men, well versed in the general conditions of a textile mill as well as in those departments relating to the dyeing and finishing. They have usually had an extended education in the laboratories of the dye manufacturers in Europe, and have served a number of years in practical work in the mills. They are thoroughly capable of combining their knowledge of chemistry, of their own particular colors and of the working requirements of the dyehouse. Their constant work, as dyestuff chemists and dye-testers, enables them to apply the latest methods for the production of any required result and to accomplish that which is entirely beyond the possibility of the dyer himself.

If then the laboratories of the dyestuff manufacturers are capable and willing to overcome the difficulties that beset the dyer, what problems shall he submit to them, and what weight should he give to their reports?

They are naturally best equipped for the matching of samples, and in this they can be of the greatest benefit to the dyer. He should submit to them a sample of the result he wishes to obtain, but it a product sample of the dyestuff or a piece of the dyed goods, with the most detailed description regarding it. He should advise them of the tests to which it is to be subjected, and unusual conditions in his dyehouse, the quantities he wishes to dye at one time, and if he wishes to dye piece goods he should send them a sample of the goods to be dyed. If he is dyeing yarn he should advise them of its quality and twist or if possible send them a skein of the yarn he is going to dye in order that their tests may be made upon his goods. All of this information is of the first importance to the matcher, as otherwise his results may not be obtained under the conditions that exist in the particular dyehouse under consideration. A sample may be matched with dozens of different combinations, each one having its peculiar properties, and the dye-tester can not guess which particular combination is best suited unless he is aware of all the conditions surrounding its practical use, the requirements necessary and the ultimate use of the dyed goods.

When a sample is submitted to the laboratory, it is matched with those dyestuffs handled by the particular firm matching the sample. The chemist uses the most economical colors at his disposal for the production of the required results; but the dyestuff thus produced is not necessarily the cheapest obtainable in the market and the dyer should therefore submit the same sample to several dyehouses in or-

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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, February 19, 1914.

der to compare the respective matches.

The laboratory report should consist of a dyeing upon the goods sent it, a product sample and the price.

Upon receiving this information, the dyer should dye each sample upon his stock, being careful to follow the various dyeing methods given him, and then compare these results in order to determine which is best suited for his particular needs. It is advisable to note which ones are mixtures and of what they are composed, as this information will be of material aid in the matching upon the large scale, on account of the different rapidities of exhaustion of various dyestuffs. This can be readily shown by blowing a small quantity of the dye upon a piece of filter paper previously moistened with water. Simple dyestuffs are always to be preferred to those composed of a number of colors, as the dyeing results are liable to be more uniform and even. With the tests thus made by the dyer and the costs submitted by the dealers, an easy and accurate determination of the relative values of the matches may be made.

But it is not only in the matching of colors that these great laboratories may be of material and valuable assistance to the dyer, but also in any of the branches incident to the textile manufacture.

Difficulties incident to dyeing, unexpected and undesirable results, problems as to sizing and finishing, new printing results, the meeting of new conditions exacted upon the fibres, all may be readily and freely overcome and answered by an appeal to the various laboratories of the dyestuff industry.

The dye merchants are anxious to be of practical assistance to the dyer, and a mutual confidence may be formed by this interchange of ideas, a confidence that will revert to the advantage of both parties.—Textile Colorist.

Alphanol Blacks.

As we go to press we are in receipt of a Sample Card, issued by the Cassella Color Company, 182-4 Front street, New York City, descriptive of their comprehensive line of Alphanol Blacks, which comprise a series of eight dyestuffs particularly adapted to the dyeing of Blacks on Wool in one bath, fast to washing and milling. This folder is illustrated by sixteen dyeings, each type represented by two dyeings showing different shades of the same Black. The folder is made complete with ample technical directions that are explanatory of the methods of applying these several Blacks to the different classes of woolen goods, for which they are particularly adapted.

Dyers, interested in one-bath fast Blacks on Wool, should avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a copy of this card from the above named company, or from any of their local branches.

Products of Decomposition of Indigo in the Vat.

In a note on this subject by Mr. H. Ehrhardt, B. C., in the current extraction of a test portion very

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

journal of the Society of Dyers and Colorists, the author states that it is well known that in some indigo vats there is a loss of dyestuff due to decomposition, and this is chiefly the case with vats in which a metallic reducing agent, such as zinc dust is used with sodium hydrosulphite solution added as such, there is practically no loss, but if the vat be reduced with a mixture of bisulphite of soda, zinc and lime, there is always a liability to loss, and it may be very considerable if the vat is allowed to stand. Little is known as regards the products of decomposition, and to investigate this point a bisulphite-zinc lime vat was prepared according to directions given by the Badische, using 200 grms. of indigo pure B.A.S.F. 20 per cent paste, 1200 grms. of quicklime slaked with 600 cc. of water, with 200 cc. of bisulphite of soda solution 57 deg. Tw., and 30 grms. of zinc. This vat was allowed to stand for a few days, being stirred up occasionally.

According to results given in the book of the Badische, the decomposition of the indigo may amount to 29.8 per cent in 84 hours.

This decomposition is always ascribed to over-reduction and has been referred to by Binz and Rung. If the decomposition is due to over-reduction of indigo-white, the next lower reduction product would be indoxyl. This, however, would on exposure to the air oxidise to indigo and would therefore not constitute a loss. The loss must therefore be due to some decomposition of the indoxyl or of the indigo-white. Both these substances may yield anthranilic acid, which is also produced by treating indigo with caustic alkalis. The vat was therefore examined for anthranilic acid.

One-tenth of the vat liquor was filtered, and the indigo oxidised and removed from the filtrate. The indigo was extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid and the sediment with water. All the extracts were then diazotized and the diazo body combined with R salt (betanaphtholdisulpho acid R). Color formation was observed. This was a purely qualitative test, but as there was an indication of the presence of a diazotisable body, the remainder of the vat was treated in the following way:

The sediment of lime, etc., was filtered off from the solution, extracted with boiling water, and the solution was found to contain a diazotisable body. The extraction with boiling water were therefore repeated, and a little more of the diazotisable body was obtained on filtering. A trace of the amino body still remained in the solid, but not enough to make further extraction profitable.

The solution obtained from filtering the vat contained, of course, the bulk of the indigo-white. Air was blown through and the solution filtered and tested, and a large quantity of the diazotisable body was found. As some of the amino body might have been precipitated with the indigo, this was extracted with hot dilute hydrochloric acid and, on filtering, a solution containing a further quantity of the diazotisable body was obtained; on repeating the



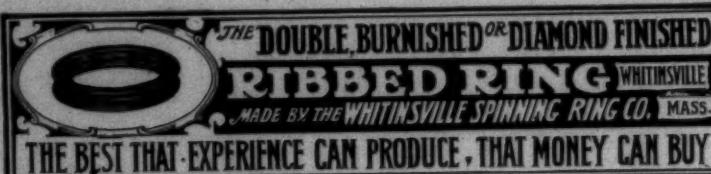
Known For Their Quality

On account of their uniform high quality our travelers are recommended by the best spinners

U. S. Ring Traveler Company

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

159 Aborn St. Providence, R. I.



Established 1834

Incorporated 1900

The J. A. Gowdrey Reed & Harness Mfg. Co.

JAS. WILSON, President and Treasurer

Loom Reeds of all kinds. Also Leice, Leno and Tapeing Reeds, Warping and Slasher Combs. Prompt deliveries. Satisfaction guaranteed.

1226 North Main Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Extreme fastness in blues dyed upon cotton was not fully realized until the

HYDRON BLUES

FASTER THAN INDIGO

were brought upon the market. Discriminating buyers of denims, chambrays and ginghams specify

HYDRON DYED

wherever fastness to washing, light and chlorine are desired.

Cassella Color Company

New York

little more could be obtained.

The four extractions were then united, cooled, and diazotised, titrating roughly with sodium nitrite by adding 1 cc. at a time and testing after each addition on starch-iodide paper. From this, the quantity of betanaphthol required was calculated, and the diazo body was com-

bined with this amount in a caustic solution using a slight excess of the soda. In this manner nearly 2 grms. of azo dye were obtained. From pure anthranilic acid the naphthol azo dye was prepared, and found to be identical with that obtained from the indigo decomposition product.—Textile Record.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Cotton Combing.

(Continued from Page 4)

(c) The sliver laps are combed.
 II. (a) The card slivers are made into a sliver lap.
 (b) Six sliver laps are combined to make one ribbon lap at the ribbon lapper.
 (c) Six sliver laps are combined to make one ribbon lap at the ribbon lapper.
 (e) The ribbon laps are combed.

The object of the comber preparatory processes is to present a lap of uniform thickness with the fibres laid as nearly parallel as possible. The first method succeeds in the parallelisation, but fails to produce a lap in which the individuality of the slivers is destroyed. This results in plucking from the comber nippers. The second method theoretically accomplishes the requirements fully, but its popularity is impaired by the excessive waste made at the ribbon lap machine. Through breakages are frequent, there is no stop-motion for the light fleeces on the table, and many laps are passed to the comber which contain single, for reliance cannot be placed on the tenter to remove the lap and unwind faulty work, especially as accumulations occasionally pass forward of their own accord, leaving no trace of the single and thick places which have been wound on the lap. Extra calender or carrier rollers on the table (Messrs. Platt Brothers fix one for each head) seem to minimise breakages of the fleece at the bottom of the curved plates, but table roller laps are more frequent. In some cases it is argued that many pieces can be made while a roller lap is being taken off and one or two pairs of the table calender rollers are put out of action by removing the top roller and ungearing the bottom one. The latter thus virtually becomes part of the table. It should be noted that these rollers soon lose their highly polished surface; this is due to the passage of hard substances carried by the fleece, which is too thin to afford protection for the metal. For this reason, during the scouring of a ribbon lap machine the table calender rollers are smoothed with emery and oil.

The following are specimen conditions where the second method of comber lap preparation is in vogue:

A large margin is allowed between the calculated and actual produc-

Type of Cotton	Av'ge L'gth of Staple	Av'ge Counts Spun	Machine	Weight of One Yard of Lap	Total Draft	Up or Laps on Creel	Approx. Actual Production per Week
Egyptian	1 ⁷ / ₈ in.	70's	Sliver lap	275 grains	1.98	16	2410 lb.
			Ribbon lap	275 "	6	6	2365 lb.
Sea Islands	1 ¹ / ₂ in.	100's	Sliver lap	320 grains	2	17	2675 lb.
			Ribbon lap	285 "	6.4	6	2600 lb.

tion in the above machines. This is necessary because of the frequent stoppages that occur in operation, particularly in the case of the sliver lap machine. It should be noted that a ribbon lap is always 1 in. wider than the sliver lap from which it is made. This allows for spreading in the ribbon lapper, whilst there is no loss in the firmness of the selvage. Details for the combers corresponding to the above would roughly be as follows:—

Average Counts	Weight of Three Yards of Sliver	Nips per Min.	Approx. Actual Production per week per Machine	Waste
70's	173 grains	85	272 lb.	20%
100's	142 "	68	260 lb.	18%

Driving.—The sliver lap machine is usually placed with the machine drum and machine pulley re-shaft parallel with the line shaft. In this way unless the machine is directly under the line shaft, an oblique drive results with an open or crossed belt. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that the machine is difficult to keep in place, especially with a tight belt. A sliver lap machine is rarely over a ton in weight, and the driving pulleys are some distance outside the frame of the machine. If, in addition to this, there is some unevenness in the floor, and the weight of the machine is not evenly distributed on the supports, it is practically impossible to have the belt tight enough to keep the machine up to speed. The power absorbed is about 1-2 h. p., and as the machine shaft runs at approximately 200 revs. per min., a 2 1-2 in. belt is suitable with 12 in. to 15 in. pulleys.

The ribbon lap machine is usually driven by a quarter-twist belt, although in some cases an open drive is used. The latter arrangement is to be preferred, since the longer drive enables a high speed to be maintained without excessive belt tension. Tight belts on this machine are to be depreciated, since

the machine shaft is liable to be pulled out of truth, and as the first bearing is inside the front roller gearing this results in the rapid wear of the wheel teeth, since the shaft is often revolving at 250 revs. per min. In arranging the size of the pulleys, width of belt, etc., it is necessary to take into account that the power absorption is much greater when the lap is nearing completion. To obtain efficiency in the drive at least a 3 in. belt should

be used, as the size of the line-shaft is restricted in the case of a quarter-twist belt. It is significant of the trouble experienced with this drive that a leather facing is sometimes fitted to the line-shaft drum with a view to avoiding slippage just prior to knocking-off for a full lap.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Manila Hemp Supply.

Present indications are that the expected decrease in production of Philippine hemp as a result of the storms and droughts of the past two years will not be as great as has been anticipated. In line with a special review on the subject by this consulate general in Daily Consular and Trade Reports of a recent date the annual report of the Director of Agriculture of the Philippines shows that the loss in the current fiscal year will be about 10 per cent less than in 1912 and the loss next year will run about 35 per cent less than last year. Of the prospective exports the report of the director says, the qualities noted being changed to American gold:

From estimates made by the chief

Thursday, February 19, 1914.

of the fiber division, based on personal field investigation, it would appear that a shortage of 30 to 35 per cent in the total production for the islands can be reasonably expected to occur, and lasting to June, 1914. This estimate, however, may possibly be reduced, owing to the fact that a large number of plantations which have been almost neglected before the recent considerable rise in the price of abaca (hemp) have again been brought under cultivation.

Summing up the whole situation as it now stands, and taking into consideration every factor which tends to accelerate or counteract the effects of the droughts and typhoons of 1912, it is believed that the production of abaca may be safely estimated at 145,000 metric tons for the fiscal year 1913, or about 10 per cent less than 1912; and at not less than 105,000 to 110,000 metric tons for the fiscal year 1914, or about 35 to 30 per cent less than 1912. The quantity available for export is usually 5,000 to 10,000 metric tons less than the actual production.

The exports during the fiscal year 1912 were 154,047 metric tons, valued at \$16,283,510, or an average of \$10.60 per 220 pounds. The exports for this fiscal year are estimated at about 240,000 metric tons, valued at about \$22,500,000, or an average value of \$16 per 220 pounds. The rise in value began in July, 1912, and reached its maximum in January, 1913, when good current sold in the Manila market at \$26.75 per 220 pounds. Since July, however, the price has gradually declined, and at the present time the daily quotations give good current at about \$20 per 220 pounds.

High prices for this product as a "natural monopoly" of the Philippines have stimulated production in many districts, and improved methods of cultivation also are increasing production, although so far little improvement in the quality of the fiber produced is to be noted. There is every reason to believe, however, that with the resumption of normal conditions after the next fiscal year the production of Philippine hemp will be larger than it ever has been.—Consular Reports.

Real Estate.

Visitor—How does the land lie out this way?

Native—It isn't the land—it's the land agent.—Philadelphia Record.

W. H. BIGELOW
 AGENTS FOR
ASHWORTH BROTHERS
 Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Variation in Laps.

Editor:

I would like very much to have the opinion of some of your readers who are practical carders, relative to the following: We are making a 43-pound lap, every yard weights 14 1-2 ounces. I can take a lap off the same machine, 43 pounds, and when I run it through a card it will vary over 5 per cent. I would like to hear from some good carders about this. What makes it vary so much on the cards?

Picker Room.

Answer to "66."

Editor:

I notice in your issue of Feb. 5th, "66" asking whether or not 5-8 inch and 1-inch cotton can be run together and make even yarn.

In every lot of 1-inch cotton there are more or less 5-8 inch fibres and it is possible to carefully mix 5-8 inch local cotton with 1-inch cotton and obtain a fairly even yarn but the mixing has to be done very carefully and the percentage of waste will be large because a considerable portion of the shorter cotton will be taken out on the cards or thrown out in the drawing and spinning.

The Japanese mills are underselling us in Manchester today because they are experts in mixing the 1-2 inch cheap India cotton with American cotton and producing a fair quality of sheetings. Uniform staple is desired but different staples can be mixed and spun with fair success.

Old Spinner.

The Cooleemee Quill Cleaner.

Charles Smart, of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., and W. W. Linder, master mechanic of the Erwin Mills, No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C., have developed and patented a remarkable machine to clean the yarn off from the filling quills. The machine is guaranteed to clean from 45,000 to 50,000 quills per day of ten hours, with absolutely no injury to the quills.

The machine is therefore, a wonderful labor-saver, as only one girl is required to operate it. Of course the filling man has to push the truck of quills up to the machine and take away the quills after they have been stripped.

The machine requires about one-third of a horse-power to operate it, and takes approximately a floor space of 6x3 feet. The price of this machine is \$350, and is so constructed that the repairs are a little of nothing.

Fred H. White, of Charlotte, N. C., is sole selling agent.

A number of the machines are already in successful operation in some of the largest mills in the South, and repeated orders have been given.

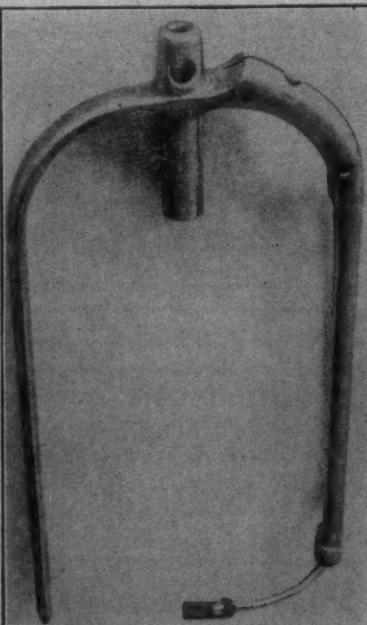


H. R. Bolton,
Roberdel, N. C.

Mr. Bolton tied with Jno. W. Long and J. A. Parker for second prize in contest on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames."

Patent Slub Preventer For Fly Frames.

To all manufacturers who are engaged in the production of yarns where high quality is regarded as an essential, and particularly to those who are engaged in the spinning of fine yarns, a little device recently patented by Mr. R. Belshaw should be of interest. In some branches of the trade great evenness and regularity in the yarns are required, so that the formation of



lumps and slubs in the various preparatory processes of spinning is particularly obnoxious. By adopting the improved flyer illustrated it is claimed that all slubs are eliminated towards a cleaner and a more even and regular yarn. As will be gathered from the illustration, the slub catcher consists of a thin piece of metal, mounted in the top of the hollow leg of the flyer, an import-

ant feature being the particular angle at which the slot is set. This angle allows the end to run in its natural working position, while the width of the aperture is made just wide enough to allow the free passage of the roving without straining or "ratching" it. At the same time, the slot is fine enough to arrest the progress of any thick ends or slubs, and thus prevent them passing forward to the bobbin. The slub catcher also exercises an important cleaning influence on the sliver, as without impeding the progress of the latter it picks off any bits of leaf and similar hard substances that may be adhering to the sliver. With the ordinary flyer, when a hard lump of waste gets fast in the slot in the hollow leg, it is customary to remove this by the aid of a piece of knotted string, which is drawn through the slot, and the knot being inside the hollow leg, carries the waste out. With the improved flyer a hole is provided just below the slub catcher, to permit this cleaning operation when necessary, although it should be mentioned that in flyers fitted with the slub catcher, stoppages from this cause are much less frequent.

We recently had the pleasure of inspecting a number of flyers fitted with the slub catcher, and found the device very neatly mounted, and in a manner that will avoid any accumulation of fly. We were also informed that the device has had an extended trial on different types of fly frames, and actual practice shows that whilst it is advisable to have it on all fly frames, it is more essential on slubbers and intermediates, as its use on these frames gives it a better opportunity of exercising the functions for which it was designed. One source of trouble in fly frames, and particularly on slubbers, is the formation of "feathers," or the accumulation of fly or

other loose substances which are carried forward by the rove and stick in the flyer leg. With the patent slub catcher these are prevented from passing down the hollow leg; and not only that, but the rapid drawing of the rove through the slot tends to lay the outstanding fibres more closely to the body of the rove. When an end breaks down, the slub being held fast in the slub preventer prevents the end flying on to the next bobbins, thus saving waste and time in piecing. Piecing-up is no more difficult with the slub preventer on, while it stops tenters from piecing-up between the presser and the bobbin, and compels them to piece up at the roller. In regard to its influence on the strength of the yarn, careful independent tests show that for the same counts from the same mixing the strength is increased about 10 per cent. Its use on any of the fly frames naturally causes a slightly increased number of stoppages, but this is compensated for by an improved yarn and less frequent stoppages in subsequent processes.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Capital City Mill,

Columbia, S. C.

D. T. Bagwell.....Superintendent
J. W. Moore.....Carder and Spinner
T. B. Browder.....Weaver
J. T. Hill.....Cloth Room

Lexington Mfg. Co.,

Lexington, S. C.

L. W. Redd.....Superintendent
H. W. Powell.....Carder
W. T. Norris.....Spinner
J. B. Floyd.....Weaver
J. C. Wilson.....Cloth Room
S. M. Rickard.....Master Mechanic

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles
(Give exact number).

Number of looms
(Give exact number).

.....Superintendent

.....Overseer of Carding

.....Overseer of Spinning

.....Overseer Weaving

.....Overseer of Cloth Room

.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.
Associate Editor

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Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Planning Trip to Textile Machinery Exhibit.

During the week beginning April 27th, the Textile Machinery Exhibitors Association will hold an exhibit at Boston, Mass., which will excell anything of the kind ever attempted in this country.

The space devoted to this exhibit will be more than double that which was occupied by a similar exhibit two years ago and everything new in the way of textile machinery and appliances will be shown.

Tuesday of that week will be known as Southern Textile Association day and we are daily hearing of superintendents and overseers of Southern mills that expect to attend.

We think it would be pleasant if many of these could take the trip together and we are now trying to arrange for a party rate round trip.

Our idea is for the party to leave Norfolk, Va., by boat on Saturday night and after spending Sunday on the ocean reach Boston Monday morning. The return trip will be by rail.

We will be glad to hear from those who will join the party if a low rate can be arranged.

Our Position Appreciated.

It having become evident from the growing number of orders that whiskey dealers had discovered that Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills gave them a most accurate mailing list for the Southern Cotton Mills we announced last week that we would in the future accept no orders from dealers in whiskey or wines.

Our action in this matter has met with the approval of the mill men as is evidenced by the following letters:

Easley, S. C., Feb. 13th, 1914.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just read your editorial on "Undesirable Directory Orders." I am glad to know that there is one more man "behind the gun" for we need more "back-boned men" in charge of the press.

I am not able to write a letter, however, I can't help expressing myself here, for I subscribed for the "Textile Bulletin," because you were editor and this editorial shows you to be the man we admire.

"Down with the whiskey" and "up" with strong men, is the desire of almost every conscientious reader.

By that editorial you will encour-

age others to take this same step, and help check this "curse." I feel more like working for the paper now than I have ever before, and wishing you many years more, and greater success, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. T. Golightly.

Fountain Inn, S. C., Feb. 4th, 1914.
David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Let me congratulate you on what you said in your last issue in regard to not selling any more directories to whiskey men. I wish every publisher in the country would see things that way for it would be a blessing to the whole people if none of them would take whiskey advertising. Yours very truly,

J. M. Cannon.

Easley, S. C., Feb. 14th, 1914.
David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I wish to commend you for the stand you have taken regarding the sale of your directory to whiskey houses. For some time our mail has been flooded with this kind of stuff, and we were at a loss to know how they obtained our name and address. This explains it all. Whiskey is the worst enemy we mill men have and any thing you can do to help us in our fight against it will be highly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

M. E. Garrison.

We are so situated that our vision covers the entire textile industry of the South and we keep in close touch not only with mills but with the individuals as well. We therefore have probably a greater conception than any one else of the effect of drink upon the men in the industry.

There are many men running small jobs today or entirely down and out who would today be superintendent of a large mill but for whiskey. How often have we heard it said: "He was a fine mill man but he could not let whiskey alone."

Aside from the moral element in this problem, the elimination of whiskey is one of good business for the mills for they lose labor and have idle machinery when the operatives drink and they have inefficient management when the overseers and superintendents are not temperate. When a mill president comes to us to inquire about a superintendent the first question he asks us is always, "Does he drink?"

We are glad to say that there has been a radical change among the Southern mill men during the past few years and each year there are fewer cases where men lose out because of drinking.

This is due, of course, to the prohibition laws that have been passed by the Southern States, which eliminated the bar rooms with all their temptations.

Thursday, February 19, 1914.

We frequently see articles in the press calling attention to the increase in manufacture and consumption of whiskey in the United States and many people assume from them that prohibition is a failure, but knowing the publicity game we know that such figures are simply juggled statistics computed and published by the whiskey interests in order to affect the public mind. As a matter of fact, a number of whiskey manufacturers in Kentucky and other sections have gone into bankruptcy in the last few years and in almost every case have given as the cause the loss of business from the Southern States.

It is our opinion that less than half the amount of whiskey is now consumed in the Southern States as was the case ten years ago and this certainly applies to the cotton mill sections.

Very few reputable newspapers in the South will now accept whiskey advertising and in their desperate efforts to keep alive their business in this territory the whiskey houses are seeking every available form of mail list through which to distribute their literature.

They lately discovered Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills, but we are unwilling that it should be used for such a purpose and therefore will accept no future orders from whiskey dealers.

Cotton Futures Measure.

Columbia, S. C.—In the senate Mr. Clifton has introduced a bill to prohibit the speculation in cotton, cotton futures and cotton fabrics by officers of textile corporations. It reads:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina:

"Section 1. That no officer or director of any textile corporation, incorporated under the laws of this state or any other state, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics in this state shall buy cotton or cotton futures in excess of the actual reasonable contractual needs of the said textile corporation.

"Section 2. Copies of all contracts for the purchase of cotton or cotton futures, or contracts for the sale of cotton fabrics shall be filed with the insurance commissioner of this state within three days after the making of any of said contracts. Any loss or debts that may arise out of contracts made by said officers, not so filed, shall not constitute a lien or valid claim upon the property of said textile corporation whose officers so contract.

"Section 3. Any person who is a stockholder in any such corporation may obtain a copy of any contract so filed with said insurance commissioner with proof that the said person is a bona fide stockholder in such textile corporation.

"Section 4. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to take such steps as are necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

"Section 5. That this act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the governor."

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Lloyd has become overseer of beaming at the Altavista (Va.) Mills.

J. M. Langford is now fixing looms at Lexington, S. C.

—. Sleigh has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Walhalla, S. C.

W. D. Lawson of Kinston, N. C., is now master mechanic at the Glenola Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

D. E. Medlin, of Smyrna, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

T. D. Phillyow, of Anderson, is now roll coverer at the Brogdon Mills, of that place.

C. C. Smith has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Milstead (Ga.) Mills.

Frank Whitin has become section hand in spinning at the Milstead (Ga.) Mills.

A. H. McCarrel has resigned as superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. B. Stevenson of Augusta, Me., is now superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Ernest Guin has accepted a position with the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Pink Barnett has resigned as loom fixer at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Lewis Culclasure is now fixing looms at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

Z. A. Cherry has accepted a position as clerk at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

R. D. Smith has resigned as cloth room overseer at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Green Roberts has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

David Sides of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position with the Rosemary (N. C.) Mills.

T. W. Hill has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Riverside Mill No. 2, Danville, Va.

J. L. Jennings, of Seneca, S. C., has become engineer and master mechanic at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

—. Bruce of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at Walhalla, S. C.

John Steadman of Oxford, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

Bernard French, formerly of Monte Rez, Mexico, has accepted the position as designer in the sample room at the Altavista (Va.) Mills.

M. M. Richards has been promoted to the position of assistant in the sample room at the Altavista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Miss Annie Cook, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position in the sample department of the Altavista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Bert Callahan, formerly of Anderson, S. C., now has a position in the office of the Altavista (Va.) Cotton Mills.



W. E. Brock has resigned as loom fixer at Lindale, Ga., to become second hand in weaving at the Lois Egan, Ga., and moved to Greenville, S. C.

Simeon McCartha has resigned as loom fixer at the Lexington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to engage in the railroad business.

E. L. Lassiter of Vass, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in card room at the Springstein Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Robt. Bryant has resigned as overseer of beaming at the Altavista (Va.) Mills to accept a similar position at one of the mills in Huntsville, Ala.

C. M. Whitmire has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., and accepted a position in the office of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

P. P. Curry has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., and moved to Greenville, S. C.

A. M. Smith of the Cox Mill, Anderson, S. C., has become section hand at the Brogdon Mill of that place.

D. M. Cushing has been promoted from section hand to second hand in carding at the Eagle and Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga.

W. D. Saunders has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

T. L. Rose, superintendent of the Cannon and Patterson Mills, Indianapolis, N. C., has returned from a two weeks trip to Florida.

C. L. Mangum has resigned his position at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C., to accept one with the Avondale (Ala.) Mills.

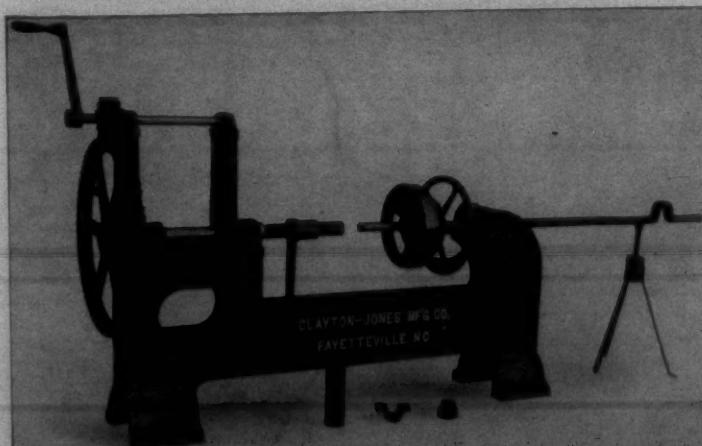
E. L. Lynch, formerly of the Wariota Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., and will be in charge of the weaving at the Crystal Springs Bleachery Co.

J. J. Elliott has resigned his position at the Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga., to become overseer of carding at the Manchester Mills, of the same place.

A. M. Bates, formerly overseer of cloth room at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills is now filling a similar position at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

E. C. Turner of Dublin, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

LOOSE-GEAR PULLEYS—DO YOU HAVE THEM?



A LOOK AT THE SCRAP CASTING PILE WILL CONVINCE YOU

A LONG FELT WANT has caused the invention of a simple and inexpensive machine for the removing and replacing of loose gear pulleys on loom crank shafts. Every Weave Mill has this trouble to contend with. Loose gear pulleys cause an untold expense on account of the making of imperfect cloth, besides the loss of time while the loom is standing for repairs.

The taking out of the crank shaft practically necessitates the tearing down of the loom. The shaft is taken to the shop, and under the old method, the pulleys are removed with drift and sledge hammer; very often the pulleys are damaged in this way, and when the pulley is driven on the shaft it is almost impossible to do a satisfactory job.

THE CLAYTON LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESS OVERCOMES ALL THESE TROUBLES.

You need this machine—write us now for further information. We have an interesting proposition to make you.

The Clayton-Jones Manufacturing Co.

(PATENTED)

Fayetteville, North Carolina

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Old Fort, N. C.—The Century Knitting Mills, recently incorporated will construct a building to be 150x75 feet. They will install an initial equipment of 100 knitting machines.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The Profile Cotton Mills will place in operation in its power plant a 250 kv-a. alternating current generator purchased from the General Electric Company.

Concord, N. C.—The Franklin Cotton Mills will add to its electric drive equipment five 20 h. p. motors with auto switches and a switchboard which have been ordered from the General Electric Company.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Paymaster General of the United States navy has awarded a contract to the Cannon Manufacturing Company to manufacture for the navy 60,000 Turkish towels. There was active competition for the contract, there being 12 other bidders.

Landis, N. C.—The Corriher Mills Co. will install for electric drive eleven motors ranging from 2 h. p. to 25 h. p. switches, switchboard, etc. The equipment will be furnished by the General Electric Company.

Winder, Ga.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Winder Cotton Mills by the following creditors: Standard Oil Co., \$100; General Fire Extinguisher Co., \$179; Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co., \$110, and J. L. Lanier, \$1,660.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Dunn Mfg. Co. will add to its equipment for electric drive twenty-three motors ranging from 5 h. p. to 35 h. p. switches, etc., all of which have been ordered from the General Electric Company.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cabarrus Cotton Mills has arranged to install additional equipment for electric drive comprising 54 motors ranging from 5 h. p. to 50 h. p. switchboard, controllers, etc., all of which will be furnished by the General Electric Company.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Manufacturing Co., mentioned as purchasing the plant of the Holston Underwear Mills, and planning to enlarge it, will install 10,000 spindles, it is reported. The plant will have 600 horse-power and will cost about \$150,000, having a daily capacity of 75,000 pounds of cotton yarns for underwear knitting. They will open bids for their new machinery on April 1st.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Coosa Manufacturing Co., will replace 22 old spinning frames with new tape driven ones. Eleven new tape driven twister frames will also be installed in the place of the ones now being used. They have awarded the contract for their new machinery.

Rogersville, Tenn.—The Rogersville Knitting Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are W. D. Harmon, H. G. Kyle and W. D. Harmon, who were recently noted as planning to establish a hosiery mill. The new company will erect a plant at an early date.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Salisbury Cotton Mills have replaced 7 pickers with new ones and have added 14 Whitin cards, 7 roving frames, 24 deliveries of drawing, 5,000 Whitin spindles, 3 Draper spoolers, 5 beam warpers, one slasher and 64 40-inch Draper looms. They are now operating the new addition built for the beaming, warping, slashing, cloth and finishing room.

Lexington, N. C.—It is learned from Mr. George W. Montcastle, one of the moving spirits in the big Erlanger Cotton Mill, that the streets in the Erlanger village are to be strung with small lights instead of the big arc lights. The lamps will be 100 candlepower and will be close together, so close that the streets of the village will be illuminated with the brightness of a "white way."

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The Avalon Mills, a branch of the Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., has been organized and will build a hosiery mill. The officers of the company are D. B. Bradford, president; J. A. Kramer, vice-president, and P. H. Williams, secretary-treasurer. Their building will be 120x60 feet, of brick and steel construction, costing about \$6,000. They will install 160 knitting machines electric power driven, to cost about \$25,000. The plant will have a daily capacity of 1,200 dozen pairs of hose.

Greenville, N. C.—The new Greenville Cotton Mills have let a contract to the Gallivan Building Co., of Greenville, S. C., for the construction of their buildings. They will erect one building 316x80 feet, another of 80x70 feet, a storage warehouse 100x75 feet, a 150,000 gallon reservoir, and a 50,000 gallon tank. The cost of these buildings will be about \$35,000. The company will install 5,000 spindles, the motive power being a 200 horse-power steam plant. They will award the contract for cottages and machinery at an early date.

Augusta, Ga.—Call has been issued for the annual meeting of the Langley Manufacturing Company, to be held in the company's offices in Langley, S. C. As is customary, a special trolley or will be provided for the stockholders, which will leave the Bond Street monument at 10 o'clock. On the same date, and immediately following adjournment of that meeting, the postponed annual meeting of the Aiken Manufacturing Company will be held on the

same date. Immediately following the Aiken company's meeting the postponed annual meeting of the Seminole Manufacturing Company will be held. Only the ordinary routine will come up in these meetings.

Anderson, S. C.—For the first time since Thursday morning, December 11th, both No. 1 and No. 2, Orr Cotton Mills, 63,000 spindles and 1,504 looms all started up Tuesday morning. This doesn't mean, however, that all these looms and spindles have been idle all that time. It means simply that "Old Number 4", one of the large generators that went to pieces in the disastrous fire or explosion out at Portman on the afternoon of December 11th is back on the job and the 2,400 horse power required to drive all this machinery at one time is now forthcoming and that night work will be discontinued. Since the trouble out at Portman only enough power has been available to run about half of the machinery and to accommodate the operatives the plant has been running both night and day—half of the machinery in day time and half of it at night.

Mill Men Hold Meeting.

On last Wednesday night, a meeting of the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association was held at Gastonia. After a business meeting at which a number of important matters were discussed, the meeting adjourned to the Falls House, where a banquet was held. The officers of the Association are R. R. Ray, of the McAden Mills, chairman and J. H. Separk, of the Gray Manufacturing Co., secretary.

Bradford Trade With America.

Looking at the list of exports, we are once again confronted with the fact that, given favorable conditions, Bradford can still put its hand up on a reasonable amount of trade across the Atlantic. The lower duties on manufactured articles only came into operation on January 1st, btu considerable shipments were made during December, and if the returns for the last month of the year are anything to go by, we are going to have a return to the palmy days of 1895-97, when the previous low tariff obtained. Last month's shipments gave evidence that the corner had been turned, and the figures as published by the United States Consul in Bradford are to

West Riding trades people in general very encouraging. No doubt shipments were pushed along in order that United States importers might take advantage of the lower duties on the 1st of the current month, particularly in dress goods, many firms hoping to get these distributed for the coming spring trade.—Textile Recorder.

Woolen Mills of North Carolina.

The following is a summary of the woolen mills of North Carolina given out from the office of the department of labor and printing, incorporating information that will appear in the annual report of that department:

The woolen mills reporting show an authorized capital of \$405,200. The number of spindles reported is 17,300; looms, 2,75; cards, 74, employing 1,075 horse power. The approximate amount of raw material used by six mills is 2,622,500 pounds; estimated value of yearly output reported is \$775,000. The total number of employes reported is 572. Of these 322 are males; 245 females; 5 children. The estimated number dependent on these mills and on the 572 employees for a livelihood is 1,615. The per cent of operatives who read and write is given as eighty-nine and two tenths per cent.

The high average wage for males is \$2.42; low average, 83 cents. High average for females, \$1.58; low average 66 cents.

Three mills pay wages weekly, two twice a month, and one monthly. The average hours constituting a day's work is ten. No night work reported.

Three mills report steam as motive power; one, electric; one, steam and water; one water.

Annual Meeting of National Cotton Manufacturers.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is to hold its annual meeting in Boston on April 29 and 30 in connection with the exhibition of the Textile Exhibitors' Association in the Mechanics Building. The arrangement came about through acceptance of the invitation of the exhibitors' association. A representative of the State, probably Governor Walsh, will give an address of welcome. Plans for the coming United States census of manufacturers will be outlined by W. J. Harris, director in charge.

President Edwin Farnham Greene will deliver his annual address and there will be papers on "Care of Boilers in Cotton Mills," "Economy in Handling of Material in Cotton Mills," "Efficiency and Cost of Doing Business," "Electric Power Contracts," "Financing Cotton Mills in the United States," "Improved Methods in the Handling and Dyeing of Raw Cotton, Yarn and Piece Goods," "Methods of Reducing the Fire Hazards of Cotton Pickers," "New Cotton Type Standard," "Opportunities for African Commerce in American Cotton Textiles," "Political Economy in Manufacturing," "Prevention of Decay in Mill Timbers," "Railroad Mill Yard Transportation," "Trade Practices in Mill Supplies and Their Regulation" and "Uses of Compressed Air in Cotton Mills."

The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, in conjunc-

Thursday, February 19, 1914.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

tion with other textile organizations, has appointed a textile customs committee to co-operate in the enforcement of the tariff law and have established a textile bureau for this purpose. Members are asked to contribute \$1,000 toward the first year's expenses and to help the work, especially by making known suspicions of undervaluation of imported manufactures of wool or cotton, also questions on interpretation of the law and customs regulations.

Steps Being Taken to Stop Pirating of American Trademarks in Export Trade.

Steps are being taken quietly by some of the largest houses in the market to prevent the pirating of their trademarks in the export trade by English, German, and Italian concerns. Some flagrant examples of imitations of American labels on drills, sheetings, denims and bleached goods have come to light recently. The practice has grown to such an extent that it is seriously injuring trade, not only in the Red Sea market but in South America and the West Indies.

Most of the buyers in the export trade purchase goods not for their quality but because they have certain brands upon them. Many of the American brands have a reputation in certain markets which the foreigners have been unable to overcome. The purchasers are usually illiterate, hence when labels or stamps of the same appearance as those on the genuine American goods are placed on imitations, they are easily fooled. Samples of some excellent reproductions of American labels placed upon poorly made cloths can be seen in the market.

The foreign manufacturer does not attempt to imitate the goods or their quality; he simply makes a cheap substitute, full of sizing or poorly dyed, places upon it a good imitation of the American manufacturer's label, and sells the cloth 1-2 cent a yard cheaper. The foreign goods bearing the imitation stamps and labels do not possess anything like the quality of the genuine cloth.

As the result of this pirating, which is steadily growing worse, the sale of the genuine fabrics is permanently injured because of the poor quality of substitutes.

Cases have come to light wherein the foreign manufacturers have not been entirely to blame, because some export brokers in the local market have sent samples of well-made American goods and their trademarks to foreign manufacturers, with instructions to imitate the cloth and brand at a lower price. The broker then sells the imitation, with the pirated brand, at a price very nearly equal to that of the genuine goods, and pockets the difference. It might not be thought that American brokers would be

unprincipled enough to adopt such tactics, but the ease of such piracy has actually happened in the trade.

It is a difficult matter to take legal steps in countries so far away as the Red Sea district or South America, but legal steps are being taken in the countries where goods are originally manufactured in order that this practice, which is injuring our export trade, may be stamped out.

—Daily Trade Record.

Weaving School in India.

One of the interesting features of the industrial work of the Salvation Army in India is its weaving school and loom factory for improved hand looms, warping machines, and accessories at Ludinana in the Punjab. More than 800 improved hand looms have been manufactured and sent out by the Salvation Army during the last five years to various places in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and British East Africa. The principal Government weaving schools in India have accepted and introduced the Salvation Army loom and teach its use to their students. The warping machines manufactured enable weavers to make and beam warps from 100 to 1,000 yards in length. One of these machines will keep about 20 looms supplied with warps. A recent report by Commissioner F. Booth Tucker states that the greatest need of the Indian weaver is an agency which will put him in touch with the markets of the world, will secure for him advance orders, and will enable him to get the best returns for his labor. The Salvation Army, it is mentioned, will soon have such an agency established, which it is believed will revolutionize the position of the Indian weavers.—Ex.

Knitting Mills in North Carolina.

That there are 61 knitting mills in the State, 51 of which have an aggregate of \$3,944,225 capital is the showing made in the knitting mill chapter of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman. The approximate amount of raw material used by 41 of these mills is 14,731,119 pounds, the data not being in hand as to all the mills. The estimated value of the output of 43 of the mills is \$6,814,694.

The North Carolina mills use 60,861 spindles, 8,287 knitting machines, 753 sewing machines and 248 cards. There are 8,157 employes, of whom 2,721 are males and 4,064 female. There are 1,752 children employed. Wages average \$2.68 for men and \$1.68 for women. It is estimated that 97 per cent of the employes can read and write.

"The art of oratory, huh! I've made a thousand speeches and I never studied orator."

"I know you didn't. I heard one of your speeches."—Houston Post.



Six Looms per Operative
—Now Eight

The only people who use the Turbo-Humidifier are those who have heard of it; who are impressed with it and the house and the platform and the guarantee back of it.

There were sufficient of these "hearers" last year to make more Turbo doings than the year before—which when you stop to think of it and taken with the prevailing conditions was, as they say—going some.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market is showing more stability and it is harder to secure goods lower than the market prices than buyers expected. Most mills have orders booked for the next few weeks, and many of them for some time to come. The buyers who have not provided for their ordinary needs under contract are finding deliveries uncertain, and now find that they must pay what the mills ask. The fact that the mills are sold further ahead has stopped many sales for spot deliveries, and this has given a firmer tone to the market.

In the primary cotton goods market prices are held on a steady basis, especially on well known lines. Recent concessions on some lines of well known brown goods seem to have cleaned out the stocks pretty well and the mills are not as anxious as they were to put through contracts on some of the low prices named last week.

Buyers who are in this market for their spring lines are more optimistic than they have been formerly. Trade throughout the country is on a sound basis and the outlook for spring is promising. The volume of business put through by the jobbing houses was good and showed no signs of slackening.

Towards the last of the week there were many inquiries for cotton goods from China, but exporters say that no business has resulted. Selling agents for domestic mills believe that buyers of goods for foreign trade will come to their prices before long and that business will be done at the mills' prices. Exporters are not so optimistic. They think that with cotton reaching new low levels, as it did last week, that prices will likely go lower instead of higher. The situation may develop in so many different ways and few of them look encouraging to the exporters and they naturally look for a period of continued quiet.

The gray goods market last week was irregular, with sheetings and drills firm, but ducks a trifle easier. Wide gray goods of print cloth construction were one-eighth to one-quarter below the best prices of the last few weeks, for forward contracts. Various prices were named in the market during the week, on actual sales and it was hard to fix absolutely the position of prices.

Gingham, denims, tickings and other staples, while obtained for a little less than the best prices of the season, were comparatively stronger than the rest of the cotton goods market. This was not only because they have asked less in proportion than several other fabrics, but the cost of cotton for colored goods was relatively less than for bleached or gray goods.

In the Fall River print cloth market, trading was not very active. Manufacturers refused to accept orders at concessions of a sixteenth of a cent lower than their quoted prices. They claim that there are

no reasons for lower prices, and held firmly to their quotations. The bulk of the trading was for wide goods for spot or nearby delivery.

Prices on cotton goods in New York were:

Fine dress ginghams..	8	9 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	3-4
York were quoted as follows:		
Print cloth, 28-in, std	3	3-4
28-in, 64x60s	3	1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	7	1-8
Gray gds, 39-in, 68x72s	6	
38 1-2-in, standard.	5	1-2
Brown drills, std.....	8	
Sheetings, So. std....	8	8 1-4
3-yard	7	1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	6	1-8
4-yard, 48x48s	5	7-8
4 1-2-yd, 44x44s	5	3-8
5-yard, 48x52s	5	
Denims, 9-ounce	14	1-2
Stark, 9-oz, duck.....	14	
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-in, duck.....	16	1-2
Ticking, 8-ounce	13	1-2
Standard, fancy print.	5	1-4
Standard, ginghams...	6	1-4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Feb. 13, 1914	4,470,466
Last week	4,547,064
Same date last year.....	4,949,916

Cotton Movement.

New York, Feb. 13.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ended Feb. 13 were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	207,915
Overland to mills and Canada	28,718
Southern mills takings est..	70,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	22,400

Brought in sight for week 284,233

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	8,481,120
Overland to mills and Canada	801,677
Southern mills takings est..	2,000,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.....	675,743

Brought in sight for season 11,958,540

A colored gentleman, on trial for his life in a remote Tennessee town, was asked by the judge if he had anything to say, whereupon he replied:

"All I have to say is this, Judge: If you hangs me, you hangs the best bass singer in Tennessee!"

A native of a boom town in Oklahoma, who had moved away, happened on one of his old neighbors who still lived there, and asked him about the town.

"Oh, it's awful," replied the unfortunate neighbor. "Deadest place you ever saw. Say, you know Jones, don't you. Well, he dropped dead in front of the post-office Sunday, and they didn't find the body till Thursday."—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

If "Mill Seconds" Mean Loss to You---

There's a lubricant which will not work from roll necks onto the flutes or rolls; will not spatter from comb-boxes over card clothing and drawing cans; will not run off any bearing like fluid oil—



offers many other improvements over fluid oils. will do everything the best of fluid oils do except drip and spatter.

Do you suffer annoyance from stained yarns? We pay all the expense of a test. Mention on a card where you would like to prove NON-FLUID OIL.

ADDRESS DEPT. H.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was quiet last week and there was very little inquiry for yarns. The current values of cotton yarns changed little last week, but the spinners are not quoting the extreme high prices that they were asking a week ago. Actual sales continue to be about one-half to one cent under what many of the spinners will accept. The manufacturers say that they cannot pay these prices and then make a profit on their goods.

Many of the spinners have been selling a month or two month's production and then raising the prices. That has also been about as far ahead as manufacturers would cover their needs.

Little improvement was shown in combed yarns and the sales continue to be scattered and usually for small quantities.

The manufacturers of knit goods generally seem little interested in yarns at present, and seem to be fairly well covered on their immediate needs. Manufacturers of light underwear are reported to be getting good duplicate orders, but there was no definite increase in the calls for yarns. Many of the Southern mills have so improved their yarns that manufacturers, in many cases, who heretofore used mule spun yarns, are now said to be using frame spun, as they are cheaper and said to give just as good results.

Most of the trading lately is said to have come from the weavers, but even these have been confining their buying to small lots, for immediate needs, though there has been some buying on forward contracts.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19 1-2-20
10s	20 1-2-
12s	20 1-2-21
14s	21 —
16s	21 1-2-
20s	23 —
24s	23 1-2-24
30s	25 1-2-26

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20 —20 1-2
19s	21 —
12s	21 1-2-
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	23 —
24s	24 1-2-
30s	26 —26 1-2

Carpete and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 1-2-
8-4 slack	21 1-2-
8-3-4 hard twist	21 1-4-19

Southern Single Warps:	
8s	20 —20 1-2
10s	20 1-2-21
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 1-2-
24s	24 1-2-
26s	25 —25 1-2
30s	26 1-2-
40s	32 —32 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

Southern Two-Ply Warps:	
8s	20 —
10s	20 1-2-21
12s	21 1-2-
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 1-2-
24s	24 1-2-25
26s	25 —25 1-2
30s	26 1-2-
40s	32 —
50s	38 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones	
8s	20 —20 1-2
10s	21 —
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 —22 1-2
18s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 —23 1-2
22s	23 1-2-24
24s	24 1-2-
26s	25 —
30s	26 1-2-27 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Reeler in Skeins:

Two-Ply Carded Reeler in Skeins:	
20s	26 —
22s	26 1-2-
24s	27 —
26s	27 1-2-28
30s	28 1-2-29
36s	33 1-2-
40s	34 —34 1-2
50s	38 —39
60s	49 —

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:	
20s	30 1-2-31
24s	32 —
30s	34 —35
40s	40 —
50s	40 —
50s	46 —
50s	46 —
50s	46 —47
60s	53 —54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:	
20s	31 —
24s	32 —32 1-2
26s	35 —35 1-2
30s	39 —40
40s	45 —46
50s	52 —53
60s	60 —
70s	69 —70

"How do you feel this mornin?" asked Barnwell, meeting a well-known Kentucky colonel.

"Rotten, sah. How would yo' expect a gentleman to feel in the mornin', sah?" was the reply—Ex.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill

Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

	Bid	Asked	
Arista	
Alphine, pfd	...	100	
Avon	
Brown, pfd	...	100	
Cannon	...	151	
Cabarrus	...	125	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	...	100	
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	85	
Chronicle	...	160	
Cliffside	...	190	195
Erwin, com	...	155	
Erwin, pfd	102	105	
Gibson	...	109	111
Gray Mfg. Co.	...		
Henrietta	...	141	
Highland Park	...	185	
Highland Park, pfd.	...	102	
Imperial	130	...	
Kesler	150	165	
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	85	
Loray, com	10	...	
Lowell	200	...	
Majestic	...	150	
Patterson	129	...	
Vance	70	...	
Washington Mills	...	10	
Wiscasset	150	...	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd.	...		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&in.	
Parker, pfd.	40	45	
Common	10	...	
Orr Cotton Mills	81	92½	
Ottray Mills, S. C.	...	100	
Oconee Mills, common	...	100	
Oconee Mills, pfd.	100 & in.		
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100 & in.		
Parker Mills, pfd	40	...	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	110	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160	
Poe F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115	
Richland C. M., S. C., pfd	...		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160	
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	...	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...	
Spartan Mill, S. C.	125	...	
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	...	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	70	...	
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	35	40	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	...	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	61	...	
Newberry G. Mills, S. C.	100	...	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...	
Norris Cot. Mill, S. C.	140	...	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S.	...		

Carpete and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 1-2-
8-4 slack	21 1-2-
8-3-4 hard twist	21 1-4-19

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Personal Items

Jeff Cole of Spartanburg, S. C., is now fixing looms at Glendale, S. C.

E. W. Winecoff is now erecting new machinery at Schoolfield, Va.

T. C. Whitenacht has resigned as superintendent of the Albany (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Jas. Stone is now fixer on roving frames at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. H. Hawker is now section hand in spinning at the Avondale (Ala.) Mills.

W. R. Nash is now section hand in spinning at the Avondale (Ala.) Mills.

N. W. Garner is now overseer of weaving at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga.

J. W. Redwine has been promoted from fixer to second hand in carding at the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

John Spivey has accepted a position with the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

Duncan Hatchell is now second hand in spooling and winding at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Frank Short is now overhauling spinning at the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

O. H. Baker has been promoted to overseer of weaving at Jefferson, Ga.

Barron Ramsey, bookkeeper for the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., spent Sunday at Gaffney, S. C.

P. D. Owen is now second hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

T. H. Esslinger has accepted a position as section hand in spinning at Siluria, Ala.

Jno. Fernander is now overseer of spinning at the Hamburger Mill, Columbus, Ga.

Allen Sink of Randleman, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

M. J. Ray has been promoted from superintendent No. 3 to general superintendent of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

P. P. Jones of Rosemary, N. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

W. H. McDaniel has resigned as superintendent of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Albany (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Batton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bellwill Mill, Wilmington, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

S. M. Crolley has resigned as second hand in spooling at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become second hand in spinning at the Royall Mills, Charleston, S. C.

C. Laseter has resigned his position as overseer of spinning and spooling at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Bibb Mill at Reynolds, Ga.

W. R. Connelly has resigned as factory inspector for South Carolina to accept a position with the Barber-Colman Co., of Rockford, Ill.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres. and Sec.

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Responsible Concern of Good Reputation
OVERHAULERS, REPAIRERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE SELL TWISTER AND DOUBLE OR SINGLE SPINNING RINGS
WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have no branches, nor are we connected with any other Company

ARABOL GUM G.



- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn, Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

Trial Orders Shipped on Approval—Especially Valuable in Hot Dry Weather.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, February 19, 1914.

H. J. Lentz has resigned as speeder fixer at the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., and is now section hand on spoolers at the Vance Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

W. M. Morgan has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Manchester, Ga., to accept a position as overseer of weaving at one of the mills in LaFayette, Ga.

J. S. Patton has resigned as carder and spinner at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Hurt When Belt Slipped.

Clint Sprinkles, one of the section hands in the card room at Trough, S. C., was badly hurt last Saturday while greasing one of the motor belts. The belt slipped, and he was knocked off of the ladder on which he was standing. He was painfully but not seriously injured.

Help Mill Build Park.

The city commissioners at Raleigh, N. C., have agreed to improve the ground upon which the Raleigh Cotton Mills will construct a park for their employees. The city will put in a culvert where a stream is now on the three acre site to be used, and then the ground will be filled in by the company, which proposes to make an attractive place for their help.

Swimming Pool at Anchor Duck Mills.

On the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 20, the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., will have the formal opening of its new sanitary swimming pool from 4 until 8 o'clock.

For the first day a number of guests will be invited to view the pool, and a group of young swimmers of Rome will enjoy a delightful plunge. The water used is pumped from Lytle's Spring, and will be heated, according to the temperature of the weather. The dimensions are fifty by twenty feet, and the depth of the water is graduated for the benefit of the beginner as well as the expert. It is well equipped with four shower-baths, and is built entirely of white concrete.

The Time Has Arrived

AND

It's Up To American Manufacturers To Practice

ECONOMY

Why not use a Sizing that is absolutely pure and no water used in its manufacture.

K. B. Special Sizing

Is now being used by leading mills of U. S. and Canada and there must be a reason. Better results for less money absolutely guaranteed. Sample barrel on approval.

THE KEEVER BRO. CO.

289 Market St.

Newark, N. J.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc. to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Ads Get Results.

Southern Textile Bulletin:

Please discontinue my advertisement for card grinder as I have secured one. Wish to say that an advertisement in your paper surely gets results.

W. T. Royster,
Lando, S. C.

Machinery For Sale.

One set Dry Cans consisting of nine cans.

One new Textile Machinery Co.'s Tenter, 40 feet by 140 inches.

One wide Beaming machine (new).

One 40-in. Folder with doubling attachment.

One 5 1-2-in. K. W. Dynamo with switch board.

Five Dye Vats.
Address

Mrs. I. Littman,
Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted to Buy.

Wanted to purchase 125 reeds 666 dents on 41 inch, 123 sets harness eyes spread on 41 inch. Address all replies to the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Looms Wanted.

Wanted to know where we can purchase 8 second hand 43 inch common looms equipped for 5-leaf satteens. Prefer the Mason loom. Quick.

The Ivey Mill Co.,
H. W. Warner, Supt.

Loom Fixer Wants Job.

A No. 1 Draper loom fixer wants a job. Mention price paid and kind of work. Address B. E. B., care Textile Bulletin.

Machinery For Sale.

We have 22 Fales & Jenks spinning frames, pattern 1890, double boss, 1 5-8 ring, 2 1-2 inch gauge with separators. Ten of these are 1890 pattern and 12 of them 1895 pattern. These frames have been in use about 15 years and at present time are in good running condition on No. 40s to 50s yarn. These can be seen in operation by anyone interested between now and March 1st. We also have 6 Fales & Jenks twist-ers 1890 pattern 200 spindles 1 3-4 inch rings, 3 1-4 gauge, equipped for 2 or 3 ply, and plate can be made to hold up to 2 1-4 inch rings.

COOSA MFG. CO.,
Piedmont, Ala.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want card grinder for 38 H. & B. Cards. Will pay right man \$1.65 per day. Come and see the job or write

W. T. Royster,
Overseer of Carding,
Lando, S. C.

Cloth Room Overseer Wanted.

Want cloth room overseer for 6,500 spindle mills running on osnaburgs and duck. Pays \$1.75 per day. Send references with first letter. W. H. Eps, Supt. Putnam Mills and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer at present mill since it started and have given satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 565.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 566.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing. Age 36. Strictly temperate. Have had 10 years experience finishing ginghams and dress goods. References will be furnished. Address No. 567.

WANT position as superintendent. am now employed but am not satisfied with location. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 568.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 569.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience including that of machinery erection. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 570.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now second hand in cloth room running 80 to 100 styles. Good manager. Age 25. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 571.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Would take place as second hand in large mill. 11 years experience as overseer. Good habits, age 34, married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 573.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years; reference. Strictly sober. Good references from present and former employees. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed position. Address No. 574.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 575.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am rated as first-class carder. Will be glad to furnish references from former employers. Address No. 576.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, winding and twisting. 20 years experience in mill. 7 years overseer. 2 years assistant superintendent. Sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good reference. Address No. 577.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Now employed but desire to make a change on account of location of mill. Can furnish first-class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 578.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have long practical experience and can give good references. Can change on short notice. Correspondence confidential. Address 579.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but experienced on box looms and dobies. Have run large rooms and always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 580.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 581.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill or weaver and designer. Long experienced on both white and colored, plain or fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 582.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 583.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing is for better salary. Age 45. Married. Member of church. Strictly sober. Experience has been from ground up, on both white and colored work. Address No. 584.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 44 years old. Am strictly sober. Now employed, but can come on 15 days notice. Good references from present superintendent. Address No. 585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 586.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Prefer Draper job. Address No. 587.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 588.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 590.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Can get results. Address No. 591.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for resigning. Good references. Address No. 592.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department but experienced in all. Good references. Address No. 593.

(Continued on next Page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have held present job two years and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references from present and former employers. Address No. 594.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions on plain and fancy goods. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 595.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 596.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 597.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 598.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Have had long experience and have run large rooms. Good references. Address No. 599.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Experienced on Draper looms. Can give good references from present and former employers. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish fine references. Address No. 602.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 572.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. On present job 2 years. Good references. Address No. 603.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at mill which has good churches and schools. Now employed but want better location. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Address No. 604.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. 14 year experience as overseer and 2 years as superintendent on both white and colored work. Age 43. Satisfactory references. Address No. 605.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. I guarantee to make work run good. My work is my reference. Address No. 606.

WANT position as master mechanic and machinist. Have had 12 years practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Can come promptly. Address No. 607.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$2.50 a day. Married. Experienced on English and American machinery and on white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 608.

WANT position as engineer and mechanic on small job, or one as only engineer. Married. Temperate. 26 years experience. Good references. Address No. 609.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding in a good mill. Have had long experience and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 610.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 611.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. 15 years spinning room. 5 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 612.

WANT position as overseer spinning in a small mill or second hand in a large mill. Strictly sober and of good character. Married. 24 years of age. Good manager of help and hustler for production. Now employed as second hand in 55,000 spindle mill, but wish to change on account of location. Reference from present employers as to ability and character. Address No. 613.

WANT position as overseer carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in the mill. Can give good references. Address No. 614.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will take carding in a small mill or spinning in a large mill. 33 years old. Married. Long experience in the mill business. Can furnish good references. Address No. 615.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 616.

WANT position as superintendent of a weave mill or card room in a good mill, in a healthy locality. Salary no object until I show what I can do. Wish to change on account of the health of my family. Address No. 617.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had experience on fine and coarse numbers, carded and combed yarns, warp and wo-

Experienced Overall Factory Manager Wanted

Parties in an eastern Tennessee town are about to establish an overall factory and wish to get in touch with an experienced manager, who can also act as cutter.

The plant will be small at the start and the growth will be regulated by the ability of the manager.

There is plenty of help available and the right parties are back of this proposition.

Prompt attention will be given applicants who refer to file No. 48021, and write

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129 SOUTHERN RAILWAY Washington, D. C.

siery. Married. 32 years old. Now employed as overseer, but want larger job. Good references furnished. Address No. 618.

WANT position as roller coverer. Can also mend belts. Have had 12 years experience in roller covering and belt work. Good references. Address No. 619.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 621.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 31 years old. Married. Good habits and a hustler for production. Only reason for wanting to change is larger job. Can give good references. Address No. 622.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Can give A-1 references. Age 39. 25 years experience. Held last job for six years. Address No. 623.

WANT position as cotton mill superintendent. Have had 30 years experience as such on all grades of cotton duck. Can come on short notice. References if required. Address No. 624.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 625.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 626.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am at present assistant overseer on 55,000 spindles. 14 years experience. Married. Good references. Address No. 629.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can get results. Can furnish good references. Address No. 630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have

had 14 years experience as superintendent on yarns from 4's to 0's. Age 39. Have family. Good references. Address No. 631.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 19 years experience on brocades, chambrays, shirtings, etc. Prefer fancy goods mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 632.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 19 years experience on brocades, chambrays, shirtings, etc. Prefer fancy goods mills. Can furnish good references. Address No. 633.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would change for better position. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 637.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 638.

COMPETENT DESIGNER wants position as weaver in small mill or designer in large mill. Have had experience as loom-fixer and second hand and am now employed as designer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 636.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 640.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 50,000 spindle mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Have successfully run a large mill and can furnish best of references. Address No. 641.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have both education and long practical experience and can give good references. Address No. 642.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding, but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 643.

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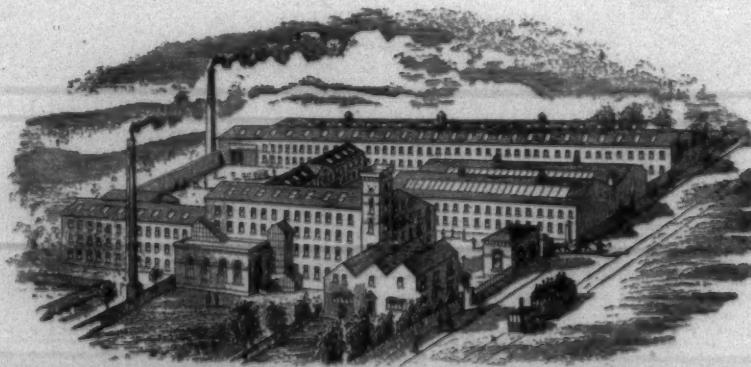
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Card Clothing

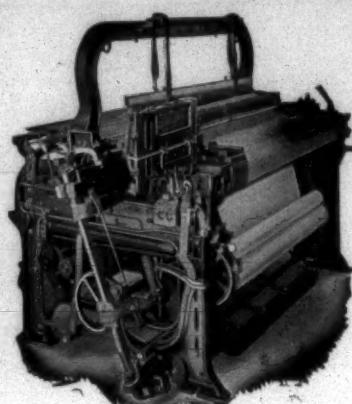
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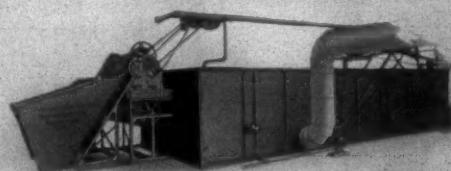
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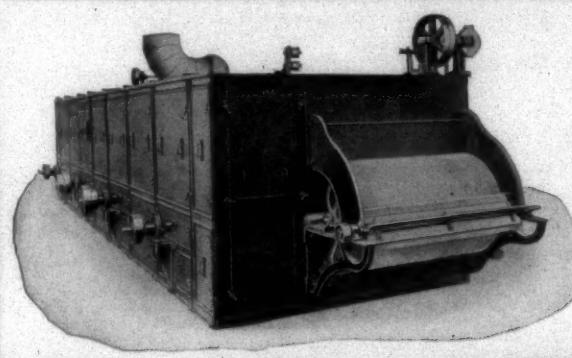
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